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The New Alliance Against the Odious Hyphen.

The President of the United States, in his patriotic speech to the Congress, anticipated by about twenty-four hours the true inwardness of the equally remarkable and equally patriotic address which a former President of the United States delivered last evening to the Knights of Columbus in Carnegie Hall.

Allowing for non-essential differences of temperament, mentality, rhetorical method and other particulars of idiosyncrasy, the attitude of President Wilson toward hyphenated citizenship is precisely that of his distinguished predecessor, Colonel Roosevelt; and the attitude of President Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt, we are glad to add, is precisely that which The Sun has held since the first appearance in American life and thought of this ugly monster of dual nationality, divided allegiance and bifurcated patriotism.

American first, no matter what the national sympathy; says President Wilson in his manner of speech. America first, a man has only one country; says President Roosevelt, in his characteristic fashion. America first and always first. The Sun says in hearty accord with its eminent co-proprietors.

Read Colonel Roosevelt's admirable remarks on the duty of every naturalized American citizen to the flag which he has chosen as his own.

How delighted, by the way, the former President must have been to discover, even before he had pronounced his own written words on hyphenated citizenship, that Mr. Wilson was with him and even a little ahead of him in the utterance, and that there was to be no issue between himself and the present Administration on this great subject!

Real Prosperity.

That prosperity which comes from a billion bushel wheat crop and a corn harvest greater than any except one in the country's history is of a better quality and more enduring benefit than any boom of stocks, however feverish it may be and however many spectacular winnings it may record. From the farm to the consumer the cereals contribute to the material well-being of every man, whatever his place in the economic scale, substantially bettering the condition of transportation companies, merchants, laborers and all the intricate social system that is dependent on them.

The American farmer has produced more wheat by 111,000,000 bushels than the previous high mark. Corn falls 98,000,000 bushels below its own record, made in 1912, but the amount is greater than that gathered in any other year. On this firm foundation business will base itself solidly, given decent immunity from political assaults, if permitted to develop without the injudicious fostering of demagogues and bumptious tinkers with the natural order of affairs.

The real plutocrat is the farmer; he deserves his profits; and if Congress and the Legislatures will stop meddling with the farmers' elaborate machinery of collection, all will be well with him and his.

The Bulgarian Army in Serbia.

Bulgaria enters the war by throwing a force across her western frontier near the Serbian town of Knjazevatz. The defenses here are weaker than at Plov and on the line of the Orient railway further to the south, and the distance is less to the basin of Nish and the heart of Serbia.

How large an army Bulgaria will really be able to put into the field is a problem. There seems no reason to believe that it will reach 700,000, the estimate recently given by a Bulgarian official. Bulgaria was to equip her quota in the Balkan war 500,000 men; but her allies claim that she did not have in active service more than 300,000. She lost heavily in the Thrace campaign and in the defenses of Thessalonika. At the battle of Bregalnitsa in the second Balkan war she brought an army of 150,000 against an equal Serbian force. This was, perhaps, not more than half her available numbers. A conservative estimate would place her strength as but little greater than it was at the end of this war.

The Bulgarian army comes into the war with much the same active mili-

tary experience as the Serbian. While the praise bestowed upon the Bulgarians for their rapid advance on the Thracian plains was somewhat neutralized by criticism in the later phases of the war, they must be considered the most thoroughly drilled soldiers of the Balkans. They are lacking in the self-reliance and initiative of the Serbians. This is due, military authorities say, to their training under the German system. They are credited with many qualities of the natural soldier, especially obedience and courage, and have been frequently likened to the Japanese.

Bulgaria's part is evidently to menace the rear of the Serbian army in its stand against the Teutonic invasion from the north and also to prevent the arrival of either supplies or troops from the Allies through the Vardar valley. Her attempt upon the Nish basin has both of these purposes in view. Here is the junction of the Orient railway to the east with the line to Salonika which the Allies have been using. And here is one of the strongest points in Serbia toward which the Teutonic invasion is directed. While the town of Nish, which has become the war capital of the little State, has but little defense except the old Turkish fort in itself, it is said to be ringed with strongly fortified positions.

The desperate situation in which this double invasion has placed Serbia has apparently revived the clamor for war in her two neighbors Greece and Rumania. Bulgaria may have seen in the mobilization of the Rumanians a reason for her advance by way of Knjazevatz, for it is a point on the almost completed direct railway line from Nish to the Rumanian frontier at Negotin.

But whoever else may enter the struggle in the Balkans, there will be no such clash as when Bulgaria and Serbia met; a truly brotherly affair, with many new and old scores to settle—and then St. Sava and all the Slav saints for the weaker!

General Goethals and the Snake.

We hope there will be an end of the idiotic talk about holding General Goethals responsible in Congress and before the country, for the continued landslides that block traffic through the Isthmus canal.

General Goethals has foreseen this possibility from the first. Colonel GAILLARD understood perfectly before he died the situation at the Culebra Cut. There is no blame in any quarter for what is called "the premature opening of the canal." The chronology and the cubical extent of the damage wrought by the serpent's writhings could be foreseen by no merely human vision. There were two sides to the engineering question involved; whether it was better to postpone the opening of the canal in order to cut away before it slid the earth that might or might not slide, or to open the canal and dredge out afterward the hundreds or thousands or millions of cubic yards that might slide into the waterway.

No man living is better fitted to deal with the present exasperating problem than the man whose name will be for all time indelibly first in the record of the canal's construction; and nobody believes that GEORGE WASHINGTON GOETHALS is going to quit the job before it is finished.

The only duty of Congress in relation to the canal will be to provide for the concentration of the best engineering talent in the country on the technical questions as yet undetermined; and for the ungrudging appropriation of as many million dollars as may be required to crush the snake and conquer Culebra.

Either this must be done, whether the additional cost is fifteen or fifty millions, or the nation will lose the hundreds of millions already invested, and we and our unsuccessors will remain the laughing stock of the world for ages.

Some Needed Sanitary Improvements.

In his inaugural address before the American Public Health Association Professor SNOWICK emphasized certain neglected or too feebly active sanitary measures, the improvement and more energetic application of which would add enormously to the conservation of health and working capacity of the people. Coming from so eminent an authority, a prominent teacher of hygiene and sanitation, The Sun would emphasize this counsel, especially since it has constantly pointed out one of the measures with perhaps too frequently reiterated insistence. Such insistence, however, seems to be justified by this remark of Professor SNOWICK:

"We have as yet and in spite of ample knowledge failed to make our American milk supplies what they should be. This is partly because we have been too timid to insist that good milk not only costs more to make, but is worth more for food, and must therefore be paid for, and partly because we have not yet taught the public as we should that the only safe milk is cooked milk, and for infants milk that is pasteurized—preferably in the final container."

It is gratifying to discover that in this scientific body of sanitarians our insistent advocacy of pasteurized milk has been approved, indicating that the people still require to have this vital lesson impressed by reiteration, if the numerous infectious diseases which we have shown to be frequently transmitted by uncooked milk—typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, malignant sore throat—are to become less prevalent and if infant mortality is to be diminished.

Considering its importance, Professor SNOWICK regards the lack in most medical schools of instruction on hy-

giene as a serious danger, and he proves this neglect by the absence of teaching on these branches in the best text books on medicine:

"The best teaching of to-day is not found in the text books of the schools, but in the leaflets issued and distributed by certain leading boards of health and life insurance companies."

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ENGLISH CURRENCY.

Treasury Note Experiment That May Lead to Permanent Changes.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: It requires a force of great dynamic power to shake the foundations of British financial orthodoxy, and the Bank of England, the unprejudiced war in which that nation is now engaged are producing conditions which it is not reasonable to suppose will be sufficient to shake the currency system of the United Kingdom.

It is evident, in the first place, by the difference between the exports of gold from the United Kingdom and the imports of gold from the United Kingdom, that the gold holdings of the Bank of England during that period that the bank has not alone borne the burden of supplying the metal necessary to satisfy the needs of the adverse balance of trade. It must have received some assistance from the United States, and undoubtedly large gold holdings of the United States have been transferred to the Bank of England.

There is some permanent alteration in the relations heretofore existing between the joint stock banks and the central bank, the control of the total gold resources of the United Kingdom?

With regard to the danger to shipping at the outbreak of the war, the Bank of England established branch deposits of gold at Ottawa and subsequently in South Africa, Australia and other dominions of the Empire. The bank created purchase agencies, carrying to its credit at the central London office the precious metals bought by these agencies from producers in the various countries, and debiting itself against shipments from those quarters to this country. This establishes practically a system of gold purchase and sale, and the bank is made permanent. Heretofore London has insisted upon being the actual, physical clearing house on its international gold transactions, and the bank has insisted on the shifting of gold between all the civilized nations.

But it is with respect to currency itself that the more important changes have been made. The bank has brought to-day the British Empire has a note issue differentiated from the fiduciary note issue of the Bank of England, and the bank has secured by part and part security from the Government funds. The percentage of gold reserves steadily diminishing. The Treasury notes which were emitted at the outbreak of the war, and the bank has insisted on the shifting of gold between all the civilized nations.

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FARMER MURPHY'S PLATFORM.

A Few of the Reforms He Will Stand For When He Is President.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In the event of my election to the Presidency as an anti-immigration candidate I intend to make the following recommendations:

That all further immigration be stopped. This provision not to apply to those who, or whose ancestors, were residents of Canada prior to 1910.

That all native American Indians residing in the country be admitted to citizenship.

That the Chinese and Japanese residing in the country have the same rights that are accorded to other aliens.

That no person be allowed to vote until twenty-one years residence in the country.

That no taxpayer be not allowed to vote on any proposition for the expenditure of public money, unless he has purchased a certificate for each of such propositions as he desire to vote on, so that they shall be compelled to pay in all the important affairs of the country.

That no Federal employee shall serve under the Federal Government for more than two terms of four years each, or eight years in all.

That all excessive salaries be reduced and all useless offices and commissions be abolished.

That no Federal employee shall receive a pension from the Federal Government. This provision not to apply to soldiers and sailors.

That no Federal, State or municipal employee be allowed to vote while in the public service. This will remove the temptation to vote for the party which they demand increase of salaries, pensions and the like.

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WOMAN AS A VOTER.

She Would Elevate Our Politics as She Cleaned the Pioneer West.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Advertising cards have made their appearance in the streets of New Jersey. One reads: "Gentlemen! You trust us with your honor, you trust us with the rearing of your children and the care of your homes, will you not ask us to vote with you? To marry you; to walk with you; to dance with you; will you not ask us to vote with you?"

The women seek to impress the fact that a good mother is a good wife, a splendid daughter, share equally with man every responsibility and care of life. I realize that there are some women who are self-seekers, some looking merely for notoriety, others intent for some form of excitement to relieve the boredom of a lazy life of idleness, yet others who neglect their home duties. Some there are who will not sew the missing button on the garment. But the great majority of womanhood is to be trusted in all the important affairs of life. For any of such propositions that they vote on as shall fall to carry they may register their money by presenting the certificate at the proper office.

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